AUGUST 30, 1770. THE NUMBER 1006.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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The ſubſtance of Mr. BURKE's *celebrated* SPEECH *upon* AMERICAN *affairs, May* 8, *in a great Aſſembly.*

PREVIOUS to the ſpeech, ſeveral papers, which had been moved for, were read; as, the reſolutions of both Houſes of Parliament, the King's ſpeech, circular letters of the Secretary of State, ſpeeches of Governours, and meſſages of Aſſemblies in America, &c.

Mr. Burke roſe and ſaid he ſhould, from the ſtate of things which theſe papers opened to the Houſe, lay before them the ſtate of meaſures, and the plan (if ſuch could be ſo called) of adminiſtration which his Majeſty's Miniſters had attempted to execute, from the fatal hour ſince they left that ground of peace on which the affairs of the colonies were eſtabliſhed after the repeal of the ſtamp act.

He ſaid the declaratory law did ſufficiently eſtabliſh the ſovereignty of this country over its plantations and colonies, but that the wiſe Miniſters who ſucceeded did not think this ſufficient, without ſome exerciſe of the power of taxing, ſuch as might ſecure the dignity as well as ſovereignty of government, by which, at the bottom, they meaned the doing ſomething to ſave the honour of particular perſons.

That it was very extraordinary that the great perſon who was the foremoſt for repealing the ſtamp act, and that too on the principles of the Americans themſelves, ſhould, when he found himſelf at the head of the Miniſtry, be the very perſon to adopt the meaſure of inventing a new ſyſtem of taxes upon the colonies; and it was alſo peculiarly unfortunate that when a meaſure ſo likely to meet with every obſtruction and oppoſition in America was adopted no one precaution or ſtep was taken to ſecure the execution of it, neither of policy nor power: And to add to the fatality, the execution was left to hands which, in the ſequel of events, have proved the moſt unfit for it of any that could be employed.

He then prefaced what he had to ſay with begging that he might not be underſtood to mean any thing perſonal againſt any man, eſpecially the Miniſter that might appear to be moſt affected by his concluſions; that he had really a perſonal regard for the noble Lord; that he wiſhed rather, by pointing out errours, to lead to a redreſs for the future, than to puniſhment for the paſt; yet, upon the other hand, if, upon the ſtate of the inquiries, things and actions, which were connected with perſons, did appear to deſerve the animadverſion, the cenſure of the Houſe, he ſhould adhere to what was right for the publick, be the perſons whomſoever or whatſoever they may.

He then opened, with infinite wit and raillery, the plan of dignity adopted by the Miniſters, and ſhewed how it was purſued, through every tranſaction, from the propoſing the new revenue act for America to their partial repeal in this ſeſſion. He began firſt with the meaſures taken when the Parliament was perſuaded to paſs an act for ſuſpending the Aſſembly of New York, and ſhewed that inſtead of producing a ſubmiſſion from that Aſſembly, on which the dignity of government was to be eſtabliſhed, it produced reſolutions in that Aſſembly againſt both the dignity and authority of this government. The quartering bill, which this ſuſpending act was meaned to enforce, was never ſubmitted to; and the whole effect was that the act of Parliament is now no longer in force, but the reſolutions are, and have had their effect.

As the revenue acts produced in America nothing but reſolutions againſt our power of taxing, the next ſtep of dignity was a letter of a Secretary of State, ordering, with a menace, in caſe of a refuſal, the Aſſembly at Boſton, from whence the meaſure of reſolving firſt took riſe, to reſcind all ſuch reſolutions, and directing the Governours of the other provinces, by another circular letter, to induce their Aſſemblies to treat the Boſton reſolves with the contempt they deſerve. Here again our dignity was diſhonoured: The Boſton Aſſembly, who would not reſcind, was diſſolved, and was permitted to ſit again without reſcinding; and the other Aſſemblies treated the Secretary of State's letter with contempt.

Theſe wiſe ſteps of policy failing, and the people of America growing every day more and more confirmed in their reſolutions, and more and more inflamed, ſeveral acts of violence broke out. Upon this ſtate of things, the Crown was now, as confeſſedly unable to carry its meaſures into execution, adviſed to call in the aid of Parliament, to tell Parliament that it could not govern thoſe ungovernable people. The Parliament was perſuaded to come to ſome threatening reſolves, and to give back the curious advice of ſending for the ſubjects of America, ſuſpected of treaſon and miſpriſion of treaſon, to England, under authority of an old act of Henry VIII. to be tried here. Theſe threats never were, as it was known they never could, be carried into execution. They expoſed the weakneſs of Parliament, and rendered its power abhorred, and reduced the dignity of government to contempt.

Theſe great ſtrokes of policy not ſucceeding, the plan took a former tone, and, upon an account received of ſome breaches of the peace, and ſome affrays with the cuſtomhouſe officers, a fleet and an army were ſent to Boſton, to ſecure, not our dignity, but government itſelf, as was given out.

See now the iſſue of this: The civil magiſtrate, who was ſaid to call for the aid of thoſe troops, would neither receive nor quarter them, would not accept nor uſe their aid; ſo that, after the parade of the terrour was over, and after the Miniſters found they could not frighten the people, they withdrew part of this armament, and the reſt are now drawn out of the town.

So that now, on the upſhot, it appears that, inſtead of having eſtabliſhed the dignity of government, you have ſhewn, by the attempt, that you have loſt the power, in effect, either to ſuſpend or to prorogue, or even to induce the Aſſemblies to reſcind their reſolves againſt your power.

Every meaſure of crude impracticable vigour has rendered you abhorred; every meaſure of lenity (proved to be the lenity of a braggard, forced to ſubmit) has brought you into contempt. At the very time that Parliament was to be perſuaded to take up the menace of Henry 8th's act, Miniſtry were preparing a plan of ſubmiſſion; and when they found that the terms of their ſubmiſſion would not be accepted by the Americans, the Miniſters, by another circular letter, upon the plan of lenity, laid the grounds for their friends in America to negotiate a reconciliation, pretending themſelves, in the mean while, to hold up their heads high under the authority of Parliament, which would not ſubmit; and yet if their friends could have carried any one point that would have ſerved for offenſible ground to Parliament, Parliament was to be perſuaded to repeal as they ſhould recommend. And laſtly, although the Americans could not be induced to do even this, yet Parliament was perſuaded to repeal article for article, as the Miniſters had promiſed, and vowed they ſhould, and not a jot farther.

So that now, not only dignity, but government and power, are all brought to nought. Every inſtrument is gone; there is neither civil nor military. The malignity of your will is abhorred; the debility of your power is contemned, which ever has been, and is now, the caſe of a government without wiſdom.

Thoſe meaſures, and this ſtate of things, do not only deſerve, as we have expreſſed it, our moſt ſerious conſideration, but, ſo far as ſhall appear that this ſtate of things have been brought on by thoſe meaſures, the meaſures do ſurely deſerve our cenſure; and, upon this ground, he then propoſed ſeveral reſolutions of cenſure of the ſeveral meaſures which had been lately taken, which paſſed in the negative.

To the Printer of the Publick Advertiſer.

SIR,

I HAVE carefully peruſed the writings of Junius, and am convinced that the author, whoever he is, owes no ſmall part of his fame to the exceſſive liberties he takes under the feigned name of Junius, liberties which he durſt not take if his real name was known. A certain philoſopher, ſpeaking of the ring of Gyges, which rendered the wearer of it inviſible, ſays, with great ſenſibility of virtue, and true honour, that a good man, if he had that miraculous ring, would act preciſely as if he had it not. Junius is not the good man of the philoſopher; he reſembles Gyges, who availed himſelf of his ring to commit treaſon and murder. The anonymous inviſible Junius wounds the reputation and deſtroys the peace of honourable men, and when called upon to come forth hides himſelf in his cloud, repeats the injury, and triumphs in his ignoble ſecurity. Such was his behaviour to a brave man, who, when groſsly abuſed by Junius, put his name to a defiance. After ſuch an adventure, it would be labour loſt, and perhaps ſome diſgrace incurred, to beſtow upon Junius thoſe appellations which a Gentleman ought rather to die than to bear. I will not, therefore, call Junius coward, nor ſlanderer, but I will call him impoſtor, and a bad writer; and I will prove that he is ſo, for no man can write to the heart who does not write from the heart. Sincerity is the firſt quality of a perſuaſive and elegant writer; and he muſt be ignorant, indeed, who does not ſee that Junius is not ſincere. The want of that eſſential quality appears in his language and expreſſion. Inſtead of the ſimple and animated ſtyle, natural to him who is convinced of the truth of what he writes, Junius employs the artificial period, the far fetched ſimile, and the ſtudied antitheſis, to convey malevolent falſehoods, which no art can palliate, and no credulity believe. Accordingly, if I am not much miſtaken, Junius has excited the publick attention, without inflaming the people. The paſſion which he moſt frequently excites is indignation againſt himſelf, not only for the wickedneſs and malignity of his writings, but for his preſumption in imagining that his tinſel and paltry eloquence can dazzle the eyes of the people of England, and make them ſee the moſt reſpectable objects in whatever odious lights he pleaſes to put them. After having ſpoken of the fictitious Junius, it would be unjuſt to conjecture who he is, and utter a ſuſpicion which I cannot bring to certainty; but I may, without reproach, and I will (for it is doing juſtice to human nature) expreſs my opinion of the ſituation of Junius, whoſe heart, I dare ſay, is hardened by thoſe circumſtances which ſo often corrupt and pervert the human mind. Mens manners, like their judgments, as Shakeſpeare ſays, are a parcel of their fortunes; and, from the whole tenour of Junius's writings, I muſt conclude that he is an adventurer whom the miniſterial revolutions of this country accidentally raiſed from obſcurity and indigence to a ſtate in which he did not long remain; that he is now a fallen man, ſtruggling between hope and deſpair to ſupport the cauſe of a ruined party, and to recover what he himſelf has loſt. In this extremity, he takes iniquity to do him ſervice; and, with a perfect knowledge of his own guilt, deliberately defames every thing that ſtands in the way of his avarice and ambition. Theſe are the demons that baniſh remorſe from his ſoul, and urge him to crimes which, perhaps, he once abhorred; leſs criminal than ſome of his more elevated aſſociates, becauſe the objects of ſucceſs muſt be more tempting to him than to them, and becauſe he feels, more than they, the ſharpeſt ſpur of party zeal, the *dures urgens in rebus egeſtus*. If I ſeem to preſs too hard upon the unknown author of Junius (though I think I rather make his apology, by ſuppoſing that, like the apothecary in the tragedy, when he vends the poiſon, his poverty and not his will conſents) I deſire that the reader will review his laſt letter, which is the moſt ſcandalous, and at the ſame time the moſt tedious, he has ever publiſhed. I do not propoſe to follow his weary ſteps from beginning to end. The ſole intention of the epiſtle is to perſuade the people of England that the King, Lords, and Commons, have entered into a conſpiracy againſt the laws and liberties of the nation; and, in conſequence of ſo impious a compact, have mutually ſacrificed to each other a part of their conſtitutional rights and privileges, as an equivalent for which they have been permitted, by mutual indulgence, to aſſume new powers dangerous and fatal to liberty. Never was ſo dreadful an accuſation as this brought againſt the legiſlature of Great Britain.

The three eſtates have combined againſt the law and liberty, and have plighted their faith under the ſeal of mutual guilt. The aſſociates of Catiline are ſaid to have killed a ſlave, and taſted of his blood, in confirmation of their vow to ſubvert the ſtate; but the more impious conſpirators, the King, Lords, and the Commons, of Great Britain, have ſacrificed the rights of the conſtitution, and taſted the blood of liberty as the ſacrament of the conſpiracy. If this accuſation is juſt, what is to be done? Where is the remedy to be found? All the branches of the legiſlature are involved in equal guilt, and there is no remedy but an appeal to the God of Battles. But what proof does Junius produce of this tremendous conſpiracy, the conduct of the two Houſes of Parliament in the caſe of the Middleſex election? I am almoſt aſhamed to reaſon upon this ſtale ſubject, with a man who takes for granted every point and queſtion. With regard to the conduct of the Houſe of Commons, I ſhall only remind Junius that incapacity

was ſo univerſally allowed to follow from expulſion that none of the Gentlemen of the oppoſition oppoſed the reſolution declaring incapacity; and the reſolution was carried, without diviſion. As to the Houſe of Lords, what part have they taken to involve them in the conſpiracy? They refuſed to impeach the judgment of the Houſe of Commons, and reſolved that they had no right to impeach a judgment of the Houſe of Commons in a caſe where the juriſdiction of that Houſe was final, competent, and concluſive.

A man of plain underſtanding, as I am, cannot help thinking that it is impoſſible to form a propoſition more ſelf evident than that which is contained in the words of the reſolution of the Houſe of Lords; yet Junius has the aſſurance to exclaim againſt it, as a baſe ſurrender of the conſtitutional check and reciprocal controul of one branch of the legiſlature over the other. What anſwer can be made to a man who is capable of advancing ſuch abſurdities? The two Houſes of Parliament have a reciprocal controul in their legiſlative capacity; they paſs or reject bills, but they have no controul in their judicative capacity. They can have none, for ſuch controul would introduce univerſal diſorder and confuſion. If both Houſes had a right of reverſing each others judgments, anarchy muſt follow; if only one Houſe had that right, the other Houſe would neceſſarily be dependent and ſubordinate. As to the King, Junius comprehends him in the conſpiracy, by affirming that his Majeſty has declared that to petition for a diſſolution of Parliament was irreconcileable to the principles of the conſtitution. I, on the other hand, affirm that the King never made any ſuch declaration.

When the city of London preſented a remonſtrance, in which they denied the legality of Parliament, and the validity of its acts, and at the ſame time demanded a diſſolution of Parliament, his Majeſty, in his anſwer, declared that the contents of that addreſs were diſreſpectful to him, injurious to Parliament, and irreconcileable to the principles of the conſtitution. Can there be any thing more irreconcileable to the principles of the conſtitution than to deny the authority of the legiſlature? Or can there be a ſtronger inſtance of hardineſs in advancing falſehoods than that which Junius gives, when he aſſerts that his Majeſty had denied the right of petitioning for a diſſolution of Parliament? But I have tired myſelf, and have good reaſon to apprehend that the reader will be much more tired with my refutation to what is ſo manifeſtly falſe; yet the ſhameleſs Junius, as if he had proved his charge beyond a doubt, compares the three eſtates, ſacrificing (as he ſays they have done) their conſtitutional rights, that they might eſtabliſh a deteſtable union on the ruins of liberty, to the Roman triumvirate, ſacrificing their friend and neareſt relations to the reſentment of each other. When I conſider the real ſacrifices of privilege and prerogative that have been made during the preſent reign, and ſome of them this very ſeſſion of Parliament, I am ſhocked at the wickedneſs, and confounded at the impudence, of the wretch who dares compare the three eſtates of the legiſlature of Great Britain to the bloody and inhuman uſurpers of the Roman triumvirate. I too have read the hiſtory of thoſe times, and remember well that there were found in thoſe evil days ſome monſters who courted the favour of the triumvirate, and ſolicited them to include in the liſt of the preſcribed the names of perſons who ſtood between them and the poſſeſſion of large eſtates.

If the author of Junius had lived in the times of the triumvirate, the ſame baſeneſs of ſoul that urges him now to abuſe that liberty which he enjoys, and like a parricide to draw the dagger againſt the legiſlature of his country, would have brought him to the feet of a Lepidus or an Antony, to obtain from his patron the inſertion in his bloody liſt of the name of his father, his brother, or his friend.

I am, Sir, your conſtant reader,

PRO REGE ET LEGE.

PARIS, *May* 18.

ON the 16th, in the morning, the Dauphineſs arrived at Verſailles from Chateau de la Muette, where ſhe lay the preceding night; and at one o'clock in the afternoon her marriage was ſolemnized with the Dauphin in the chapel of Chateau of Verſailles, with the uſual ceremonies. At night the entire city of Paris was illuminated, there not being a ſingle houſe without lamps or candles at their windows, or on the walls. A fine firework, that had been prepared on the occaſion at Verſailles, could not be played off that night, it having rained almoſt the whole day.

LEGHORN, *May* 23. Letters from Salonica, dated April 23d, make no mention of a maſſacre of the Greeks by the Turks and Jews. What gave riſe to this falſe report was that two conſiderable bodies of Turkiſh troops, one deſtined to join the army on the Danube, and the other going to the Morea, were to paſs by that place, and that during their march the Chriſtian traders, in order to prevent any diſorders among the ſoldiers, ſhut up their ſhops; but that afterwards, when the laſt letters came away, that city enjoyed a perfect tranquillity, and the merchants continued their ſeveral trades and buſineſſes, without the leaſt moleſtation.

From the WEISSEL, *May* 13. We have an account from the grand Ruſſian army that they will have entirely paſſed the Nieſter about the middle of this month. The Ruſſians will now haſten their operations againſt the Turks, on every ſide, viz. General Romanzow on the Danube, General Panin againſt Bendar, General Berg againſt Crimea, and General Tottleben againſt Natolia, whom the fleet at Aſoph will aid, and afterwards in the Morea, and the head ſquadron of the Ruſſian fleet in the Archipelago, and againſt Conſtantinople itſelf. Major General Sorich has beaten a corps of Tartars near Bender, in ſuch a manner that they ſhow no deſire of ſerving any more againſt the Ruſſians.

LONDON, *June* 13.

AN arch wag *mill'd* (as they call it) the Duke of Cumberland, at Rocheſter, of five guineas, ſaying he came from the bell ringers, who had rung all the morning. The Duke anſwered, he had not heard them; to which the fellow replied, we can't ring now, as prayers are beginning; ſoon as they are over we begin again. Long before this he knew the Duke would be gone.

Great intereſt was made to ſave two out of the three of the people who were executed laſt Monday ſe'nnight for the murder of Mr. Shaw, in the city road. When their friends applied to the Right Hon. Lord North, we are credibly informed his Lordſhip told them that his Majeſty had been deceived in the application for the Kennedys, and that he had ſignified his royal intention of pardoning no perſon for murder whoſe caſe did not in itſelf carry with it the ſtrongeſt reaſons for lenity; his Lordſhip alſo ſaid that he would not, upon any account, preſent ſuch a petition as was at that time requeſted of him.

A few days ſince came on in the conſiſtory court of Winton, at Doctor's Commons, a cauſe appealed from the Archdeacon's court of the ſame dioceſe, againſt a clergyman for miſbehaviour in his function, which was determined againſt him. The Biſhop of Winchester ſat during the whole hearing of the cauſe in court; and, what is remarkable, the clergyman was ſuffered to plead his own cauſe, though it was unprecedented.

A few days ago a young couple, very genteelly dreſſed, went to be married at St. Clement's Danes, but juſt as they had got into the church a conſtable took them both up with a warrant, being charged with theft, on which they were carried before a magiſtrate, who committed them to Bridewell, to conſummate their unfiniſhed nuptuals.

June 14. Yeſterday the following addreſs, petition, and remonſtrance, from the freeholders of the county of Surry, was preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, by Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. one of the repreſentatives of that county in Parliament, attended by the Hon. Peter King, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Barts. and Benjamin Hayes, Eſq.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble ADDRESS, PETITION, *and* REMONSTRANCE, *of the* FREEHOLDERS *of the county of* SURRY.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the freeholders of the county of Surry, in full confidence that your Majeſty will at length turn a favourable ear to the juſt complaints of your ſubjects, beg leave, with all humility, to renew our earneſt ſupplications to your Majeſty in behalf of your much injured and afflicted people,

We humbly hope that our ſtrenuous endeavours for the reſtoration of our conſtitutional rights will not be deemed inconſiſtent with our zeal for your Majeſty's government, nor our ardent love of liberty contradictory to our dutiful affection for your royal perſon.

We conſider the right of election as coeval with the firſt forms of government in this country, a right which has been rendered dearer to us by the happy exerciſe of it at the great era of conſtitutional liberty, the glorious revolution, in conſequence of which your Majeſty's royal anceſtors were eſtabliſhed on the throne of theſe realms; and we cannot but think that the proceedings reſpecting the Middleſex election are a flagrant violation of the rights of the people, ſubverſive of all legal liberty, and utterly irreconcileable to every principle of the conſtitution.

We ſincerely lament that any meaſures ſhould have been taken to diſcountenance the conſtitutional mode of complaint to the Throne by petition, as it is one of the moſt indiſputable rights of the ſubject, and no leſs the intereſt of the Prince to encourage than the people to prefer.

Bound as we are by duty, as well as inclination, to ſupport your Majeſty, we conſider ourſelves no leſs bound to ſupport the conſtitution, a conſtitution which has hitherto been preſerved by the blood and treaſure of our anceſtors, and which, in juſtice to our poſterity, at the riſk of all that is dear to us, we will tranſmit, unimpaired, to our deſcendents.

The preſent national diſcontents lead us to look back, with horrour, on the general confuſion in the laſt age, which aroſe from the pernicious counſels of wicked and corrupt Miniſters, who, after violating the liberties of the people, ſlighted their juſt petitions and remonſtrances, and by thoſe means brought on the calamities which at length involved Prince and people in one common ruin.

A brave and free people, poſſeſſing the higheſt notions of liberty and veneration for their privileges, can never be at reſt whilſt their own free choice of a repreſentative is taken from them. This is the only inſtance of any man being impoſed upon them with a confeſſed minority of votes. If one man can be ſo impoſed, all may; and we dread the conſequences, unleſs your Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to liſten to the cries of your people, and relieve them in their preſent diſtreſſed ſituation.

Deign then, moſt gracious ſovereign, to liſten to the earneſt remonſtrances of a loyal though miſrepreſented people; remove thoſe Miniſters who adviſed a violation of our privileges, diſcountenance that overruling influence which has been the ſecret ſource of all our grievances, and, by diſſolving the preſent Parliament, afford us an opportunity of returning ſuch repreſentatives as will be equally attentive to the honour of the crown and the rights of the people.

And your Majeſty's petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

Signed by eleven Gentlemen, in the name of the freeholders, aſſembled at a county meeting at Guildford, on Wedneſday May 30, 1770.

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent in Paris.

"To the liſt of the French fleet which I ſome time ago ſent you, and which you may be aſſured is exact, you may now add to it 40 others, from 64 to 84 guns, the Duke de Choiſeul having purchaſed that number of the late Eaſt India company. The French fleet at this time conſiſts of upwards of 100 ſail, which may be ready for the ſea in a very ſhort time, and which can be completely manned in the ſpace of a week."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, *May* 25.

"The laſt letters from Peterſburg adviſe that the Court has ſent orders to General Count Panin to open the campaign with the ſiege of Bender, by the reduction of that place to be the better enabled to purſue his operations againſt the Ottoman Porte."

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 6.

BY Captain Packwood, who is arrived at New London from Cape Nichola, which place he left the 4th of July, we learn that ſince the earthquake at Hiſpaniola, on the 3d of June, there had been a daily trembling of the earth, not only at Port au Prince and the villages adjacent. But at the Cape, 150 miles diſtant. That the deſtruction occaſioned by the firſt ſhock at Port au Prince ſurpaſſes deſcription, and any account of it was forbid by the General to be publiſhed there, leſt it might too much terrify and diſcourage the inhabitants, moſt of whom had taken ſhelter on board the ſhipping for near a fortnight after the firſt ſhock; but on a ſeeming probability that the ſhocks would ſubſide, numbers of them returned to the town, with deſign to rebuild their habitations. However, on the 20th of the month they had another ſhock, ſtill more violent than the firſt, which threw down the only five houſes that ſurvived the former, and had ſo much intimidated the inhabitants that it was thought the town would be entirely abandoned, and another built on a new ſpot. The town of Port au Prince was computed to contain 2500 houſes, and was the ſeat of government; that ſince the earthquake it was very ſickly there, and they were in the greateſt diſtreſs imaginable for want of proviſions.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at New York *to his friend in* Boſton, *July* 30.

"I had yeſterday the pleaſure of receiving yours, per poſt; but what was my aſtoniſhment, to find that the merchants of Boſton intend to propoſe a relaxation in the non importation agreement at their next meeting. I do aſſure you that the defection of New York did not give me ſo much real concern as I now feel on account of Boſton. If the meaſure you mention is adopted, adieu to American liberty. On the virtue of the Boſtonians I thought I could rely. The Philadelphians maintain their agreement inviolate, without the leaſt alteration. But if you relax in the leaſt, the reſolutions of all the colonies will be reſcinded immediately. It was the danger attendant on the leaſt alteration that made our people ſo averſe to the congreſs propoſed by our merchants. It certainly would have been more conſiſtent for your merchants to have agreed to the propoſed congreſs than now to adopt the meaſure you mention; for they only propoſed a ſmall alteration, which had ſomething ſpecious at leaſt. O my friend, how am I aſtoniſhed! Can it it be poſſible that the inhabitants of Boſton will pattern after New York? If they do, I ſhall believe that merchants are all alike every where, that they are the peſts of ſociety, and will enſlave every nation where they get footing. Remember by whom the brave Corſicans were enſlaved. As to its being neceſſary to alter the agreement on account of ſome articles we cannot do without, it is nothing but mercantile avarice; we can do without them, if we pleaſe ſo to do."

A CARD.

"The merchants and traders of the colony of Connecticut preſent their moſt reſpectful compliments to the Gentlemen importers of New York, and beg that they will immediately draw out their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and cloſed, as they are determined to have no farther dealings with them. Such of the importers as have balances in their favour are deſired to apply *in perſon* for their money, that an opportunity may be given to ſhow them every mark of reſpect, which their late patriotick conduct juſtly entitles them to. For this purpoſe no money will be paid to their attornies."

NEW YORK, *Auguſt* 13.

LAST week two New York importers, in croſſing a brook in New Jerſey, in their way to Philadelphia, the bridge ſunk under them, and they both were handſomely ducked. How enormous muſt be the guilt of thoſe who would betray the liberties of the publick, to advance their private fortunes, when even a publick bridge is not able to ſupport the weight of their iniquities! May this be the fate of every wretch who would ſell his country for a meſs of pottage.

We hear from Connecticut that the tavern keepers throughout that colony, juſtly incenſed at the perfidious conduct of the New York importers, have fixed up a liſt of their names in all their houſes, and have unanimouſly determined not to entertain or afford them the leaſt ſuccour, aid, or aſſiſtance, in paſſing through that government. A conduct this worthy of imitation in all the other colonies, as it will drive theſe telfiſh wretches to the neceſſity of either changing their names or wearing knapſacks.

ANECDOTE

A GENTLEMAN who returned lately from Philadelphia, on being aſked what the Philadelphians ſaid of the New Yorkers, replied that the former called all the latter who had ſigned for importation damn'd raſcals; but that thoſe who had ſigned againſt importation, and yet ſent their orders for goods, were doubly damn'd raſcals.

What then muſt thoſe be who have not only ſigned, but alſo ſolemnly proteſted, againſt a meaſure which they are nevertheleſs determined to aſſiſt in carrying into execution?

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 30.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN, *Auguſt* 16, 1770.

NEXT to the man of genius, who directs his abilities to the improvement of knowledge, and to promote the happineſs of mankind, we ought to rank him who generouſly defends the works and character of ſuch a one from the aſperſions of the ignorant and the envious. I have lived many years, and have often, with ſorrow, obſerved the productions of genius, which were calculated for the general advantage of the world, rendered uſeleſs by a ſet of animals who make it their buſineſs to decry every thing they cannot underſtand; and I have too ſeldom found among men enough of virtue to ſave theſe benevolent efforts from falling into contempt. Were theſe noble characters, who can give to merit its due, and who dare to ſupport it againſt all oppoſition, more common, they would ſtill be reſpectable; but the rarity of them makes them greatly ſo. It is this that holds up, as objects of love and admiration, B. E. and The Cuſtomer, the vindicators of injured worth, the friends of learning, and enemies of falſe and impertinent wit. I wrote the remarks upon the laſt year's comet, which the ignorance or ill nature of A. B. induced him to ridicule. I confeſs I differed greatly in my ſentiments from philoſophers, both ancient and modern; but in this I only followed the example of other great men, who choſe to walk in a path of their own making. A. B's notions were too confined and illiberal to approve of my deviations. He was for ſtrictly adhering, I ſuppoſe, to the chimeras of Newton, and had not ſenſe enough to perceive that his hypotheſes were now too old to pleaſe. But obſtinacy will, ſooner or later, meet with its deſert. B. E. has lately expoſed, in a moſt maſterly manner, the ſuperficial petulancy of that author, and thus has done me a kindneſs, which ſomething within me (what this was the world will eaſily comprehend) forbad me to do for myſelf. This Gentleman, let me call him my ſucceſſour, beſides avenging me upon mine enemies, has obliged the learned with many hints, which I dare ſay they will find uſeful; and has been pleaſed, in farther honour, to copy after me both in his ſubject and in his manner of treating it. He has choſen a comet to write upon, and his obſervations are unlike what any other mortal would have made, except myſelf. I ſhould have included The Cuſtomer, but the fire which ſhines through his performance too plainly ſhows his youth and inexperience in ſuch lofty matters. However, I would by no means be thought to undervalue him. I have already profeſſed my high eſteem, and ſhall yet give him a fuller teſtimony of it. I do invite him and B. E. to join in a league with me, for the advancement of literature, and the defence of ſerviceable hints againſt A. B. and all who enliſt under his banners. As ſenior, I ſhall reſerve for myſelf the firſt diſcuſſion of every curious ſubject; and as the wiſeſt may ſometimes err, and the moſt perfect compoſitions ſuffer ridicule, to B. E. I aſſign the office of defending me, with the liberty of advancing ſomething of his own. The Cuſtomer's great talent ſeems to lie in approbation. This therefore ſhall be his province: When I write, and B. E. defends me againſt ſlanderers, let The Cuſtomer ſay I was moſt maliciouſly attacked; that B. E. utterly confounded my adverſaries, and, beſides, held the ſecond place to me in ingenuity and invention. But let him not preſume hereafter, as he did in his firſt performance, to require complete ſatisfaction of us in every point, or the proofs of all our aſſertions, as certain circumſtances may render thoſe things altogether inconvenient. Let him be ſatisfied that while truth will ſerve our turn we will have recourſe to it, but when inſufficient we will think it no great crime to help ourſelves out with fiction, which is certainly as allowable in us, who labour for the benefit of mankind, as in poets, who deſign only to amuſe. If my friends will come into my ſcheme, and will proſecute it with unanimity, I have not the leaſt doubt but that, in a ſhort time, Virginia will acknowledge her obligations to us, and foreign countries reſpect us as men ſent down from heaven to remove thoſe obſtacles which bar the way to ſcience, and to raiſe her to the very pinnacle of glory.

C—R.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

Auguſt 18. Molly, James Barron, from the lower diſtrict, with European goods.

23. Lunn & Lloyd, Robert Necks, from the lower diſtrict, with European goods.

28. Aſton, John Clifton, from Africa, with 143 ſlaves.

Cleared.

Auguſt 13. Katie, James Clarke, for Greenock, with 456 hhds. of tobacco, 1 hhd. of ſkins, 5200 ſtaves, 6000 ſhingles, 40 pine rafters, 1000 hoops, 10 tuns of pig iron, and 1 hhd. of rum.

Advertiſements.

FOUND *by a* NEGRO,

A SILVER WATCH

which the owner may have by applying to the Printer, and paying for this advertiſement.

PETERSBURG, *Auguſt* 20, 1770.

ON the morning of the 11th inſtant was miſſed (believed to be ſtolen) from *Stephen Hamlin's* plantation, four miles from *Peters's* bridge, over *Nottoway* river, *Suſſex*, a bright bay horſe, except one fore foot white, 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a hanging mane and ſwitched tail, is branded on the left buttock WB, and has been lately ſhod. At the ſame time a ſmall ſorrel horſe was miſſed. They, if ſtrayed, it is ſuppoſed will make in company for *Meherrin* or *Brunſwick*, where they were bred. Whoever delivers the bay horſe to *Matthew Jones*, at *Peters's* bridge, to *Glaiſter Hunnicutt*, in *Suſſex*, or to me at *Edward Stabler's* in *Peterſburg*, will be paid 20s. if found within 20 miles, and on proof of greater diſtance, in proportion.

BENJAMIN RUSSEL.

To be SOLD *at* PUBLICK AUCTION, *on* Monday *the* 10*th of* September, *on the premiſes*,

THE dwelling-houſe at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, which is very well calculated for publick buſineſs, being in the centre of the city, and every convenience to it for a tavern. There are fine cellars, an exceeding good ſtable for thirty horſes, with a large fodder loft, a very good kitchen, with a room adjoining, a large and ſtrong ſmokehouſe, at one end of it a place for people to ſleep in, an excellent well of water, and a good garden. There is likewiſe a very good ſhop, on the main ſtreet, which might be converted into three or four lodging rooms; and there is a cellar under it. The houſe might be made much larger, at a very trifling expenſe, by taking in a ſtore, at one end of it, which rents for 20 l. a year. Upon paying 100 l. in *October* next, the purchaſer will have two years credit for the remainder.

At the ſame time will be ſold ſundry houſehold and kitchen furniture, particularly a number of very good beds and bedding; on credit, until *April*, for all ſums above 5 l. the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity.

The above ſale being made in conſequence of my reſolution immediately to diſcontinue tavern keeping, and to have my affairs ſettled, I deſire every perſon who is indebted to me to make payment in *October* enſuing, as, after that time, all accounts due to me a lawyer will have the collecting of.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 30, 1770. THOMAS CRAIG.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 29*th*, 1770.

AS *William Willis*, gunſmith, is gone from this city, and has left ſome GUNS and GUN LOCKS with me, the owners may have them on paying for the repairs; and if not very ſoon taken away, I ſhall put them up at vendue.

THOMAS BRAMMER.

THE ſale of SLAVES *advertiſed to be at* Mecklenburg *court in* September *is put off until the* 27*th of that month, when they will be ſold for ready money, or merchants notes payable in* OCTOBER *General Court.*

2

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN, *Auguſt* 16, 1770.

AN advertiſement in your paper of the 2d inſtant, ſigned *John G. Frazer*, not a little ſurpriſed me. A man's publiſhing to the world what he himſelf knows, and numbers can prove, to be falſe, muſt proceed from what Mr. *Frazer* poſſeſſes in a very eminent degree, *ſo high* an opinion of himſelf as to think his *ipſe dixit* will alone bear down the oppoſition of truth, juſtice, and reaſon.

Some time in the year 1768 Mr. *Frazer* did execute a bond to me for 30 l. which bond I now hold, becauſe I did not like his way of diſcharging it, which was as follows. He was at that time my clerk, and in the account of his expenſes I find myſelf charged with ball tickets, clubs for dinners 14 s. clubs for ſuppers 18 s. arrack punch in large quantities; and to ſhow his munificence, at the bottom of the account 20 s. ordered the tavern ſervants. One account of Mr. *A. Hay's* amounted to upwards of 14 l. for little more than a week, when I had paid *Spurr* 3 l. for his board. Finding theſe charges intolerable, and very illy ſatisfied with ſuch goods for payment, I was determined to dock this account; and to avoid any diſpute with ſuch a man as *Frazer*, I put the account to two Gentlemen to ſettle, and left it entirely to their diſcretion, giving Mr. *Frazer* the advantage of my abſence to put what gloſs he pleaſed upon his accounts, if any thing could poſſibly be ſaid for them. But a ſtop was ſoon put to the ſettlement, by his taking his accounts from the Gentlemen, without my interfering one way or other; ſince which time I have never (that I remember) heard a word from Mr. *Frazer* about ſettling, until a few days ſince he called at my houſe, on his way to the *Auguſta* ſprings, and told me he would be glad to ſettle our accounts on his return. My anſwer was, that I ſhould be ready. As this is the truth of the caſe between Mr. *Frazer* and myſelf, I cannot conceive what could induce him to ſend you ſuch an advertiſement, unleſs it is his inordinate deſire to appear in publick; and being unhappily prevented from perſonally doing ſo for ſome time paſt, he has taken this method to acquaint his friends he ſtill exiſts, though *incog.*

I hope the clear waters of *Auguſta* will remove the muddy particles that clog the operations of his brain, that he may, on his return, ſee and think with more perſpicuity than to publiſh falſities to the world, on any motives whatſoever.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
THOMAS MOORE.

Juſt arrived from AFRICA.

200 choice SLAVES

in the brig ASTON, *John Clifton* commander; the ſale of which will begin at *Bermuda Hundred*, on *Thurſday* the 20th of *September*, and continue until all are ſold.

JOHN LAWRENCE, } and Co.
WILLIAM CALL, }

N. B. Merchants notes will be received in payment.

IF *Elizabeth Holland*, daughter of *William Holland*, heretofore of *James* river, in *Virginia*, ſhipwright, and of *Agnes* his wife (and which ſaid *Elizabeth Holland* is ſuppoſed to have lived in or near *New York*, or on or near *James* river, or *York* town, in *Virginia*, in *North America*) be living, or (if dead) hath left any iſſue, ſhe, or ſuch iſſue, may hear of ſome thing greatly to her or their advantage, by applying to *Alexander Colden*, Eſq; poſtmaſter at *New York*, or Mr. *John Dixon*, poſtmaſter at *Williamſburg*, in *Virginia*; and any perſon who knows of the death of the ſaid *Elizabeth Holland*, when ſhe died, and whether ſhe left any and what iſſue, is requeſted to give information thereof to the ſaid *Alexander Colden*, Eſq; or Mr. *John Dixon*.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Colonel *Edmund Pendleton's*, on *Tueſday* the 28th of *December* 1768, a very dark bay gelding, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 5 years old the 10th of *May* laſt, ſhows a little of the *Engliſh* blood, and was juſt broke to pace, trot, and gallop, very well, when loſt; he has a mealy noſe, ſome white on his belly, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, one of his hind feet white, and ſome white on the other, a ſcar on the footlock joint, cut by a plow when a colt, which appears as though it had been broke, and branded on the near buttock I G, very high up, and much blotted. Whoever conveys the ſaid horſe to me, or gives ſuch intelligence as I may get him again, ſhall have 20 s. reward, beſides what the law allows; and if ſtolen, on conviction of the thief, 5 l. paid by the ſubſcriber, near *Caroline* courthouſe.

2 NATHANIEL PENDLETON.

On Monday *the* 24*th of* September *next will be* SOLD *at Mr.* Robert Cuningham's, *in* Mecklenburg *county, for ready money, bills of exchange, or merchants notes payable at the enſuing* OCTOBER *General Court.*

SIX very likely *Virginia* born NEGRO fellows. And on *Monday* the 21ſt of *October* next will be ſold, for ready money, at the houſe of Mr. *George Jefferſon*, in *Pittſylvania* county, 60 head of cattle, 12 horſes, and ſundry houſehold furniture, conveyed, by deed of truſt, from ſaid *Jefferſon*, to HENRY DELONY.

MECKLENBURG, *Auguſt* 16, 1770.

THE above NEGROES would have been ſold the 15th inſtant, as formerly adverтiſed, had I not a fine crop of tobacco growing that would have been loſt, and will now probably be ſaved by delaying the ſale. Thoſe that intend becoming purchaſers may depend on the ſlaves, and other effects, being ſold, agreeable to the above advertiſement.

G. JEFFERSON.

THE ſubſcriber, lately from *Norfolk*, who now reſides at the late dwelling-houſe of Mr. *James Blair*, deceaſed, on *James* river, *Prince George* county, near *Weſtover*, repairs and cleans WATCHES and all ſorts of CLOCK-WORK, and will wait upon Gentlemen at their houſes to do their clocks, at more reaſonable rates than any ever yet done in *Virginia*, with ſome ſmall branches in the JEWELLERY way. Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their work done expeditiouſly, and in the beſt manner, as he has lately imported all neceſſaries ſuitable to the branches above mentioned.

1f HUGH HILL.

For SALE,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of land in *Petſworth* pariſh, *Glouceſter* county, within a mile and a half of *York* river, whereon are houſes, &c. and cleared ground for ſix hands; it is a fine range for cattle. This plantation may be entered upon in *December*, and the money to be paid by the 25th of *October*. Alſo 200 acres of land in *Ware* pariſh, being part of the tract on which the ſubſcriber lives, within a mile and a half of *York* river, and oppoſite to the mouth of *Queen's* creek. Likewiſe 350 acres of land in *Kingſton* pariſh, within a mile of *Eaſt* warehouſe, and half a mile of a branch of *York* river. Theſe two tracts may be entered on immediately. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the above lands may depend on having a great bargain of them, by applying to

1 JOHN HUGHES.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, out of Mrs. *Todd's* paſture, near *Todd's* bridge, about the 21ſt of *June* laſt, a ſlender made black horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, one or both of his hind feet white, paces, trots, and gallops, very well, and branded on the near buttock T S. Whoever conveys the ſaid horſe to me, at *Todd's* bridge, ſhall have 20 s. reward.

5l ADAM BENNETT.

AGREEABLE to the directions of the aſſociators, at their laſt general meeting, I appointed the members for each county to carry into execution the plan that had been formed; and the appointments, with the number of papers allotted for each county, were ſent by ſuch conveyances as we thought might be relied upon. But as, notwithſtanding all the care that could be taken, ſome of them may have miſcarried, I muſt requeſt thoſe Gentlemen who have not received them to let me know of it, that they may be immediately ſupplied with others.

PEYTON RANDOLPH.

Auguſt 23, 1770.

I INTEND for ENGLAND immediately.

JOHN LOVELAND.

To be SOLD, *on the* 4 Thurſday *in next month, on the premiſes*,

A TRACT of LAND lying in *Spotſylvania* county, containing by eſtimation 228 acres, whereon Major *William Robinſon* lately lived; alſo ſeveral likely Negroes, ſome ſtock, and houſehold furniture. Six months credit will be allowed for one half, and twelve months for the remainder, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to the adminiſtrators of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the* 21*ſt of* November *next, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes*,

THREE thouſand acres of choice LAND in *Culpeper* county, on the *Robiſon* river, late the property of Colonel *Philip Reades*. For the convenience of purchaſers, the land is laid off into lots, and will be either ſold in that manner or altogether. An undoubted title will be made to the purchaſer; and twelve months credit will be allowed, upon bond, with approved ſecurity, being given to the Gentleman that is to attend the ſale.

9

WHEREAS ſome perſons, either to colour their parſimony, or from an unacquaintedneſs with ſuch works, have endeavoured to depreciate my map of *Virginia*, by magnifying ſome inaccuracies therein, which regard either the ſituation of ſome Gentlemens ſeats or ſome inconſiderable water courſes, I judged it neceſſary to inform the publick that as the ſubſcriptions could not enable me to be more accurate, not having had any aſſiſtance from the legiſlature, ſo, in general, the map may be deemed a very good one, when it is conſidered that the out lines of the colony, as far as the *Alliegheny* ridge, together with the rivers and county lines, excepting ſome of thoſe of *Nanſemond*, *Norfolk*, and *Princeſs Anne*, were either ſurveyed, at my charges or draughts of them, furniſhed me by Gentlemen who informed me they might be depended on; and ſeeing theſe are the moſt eſſential parts of a map, as all good judges will allow, I hope the impartial world will, upon this information, eſteem them as they ought, eſpecially when it is conſidered that all the moſt eminent men throughout the colony have encouraged the undertaking, and purchaſed a great many maps, and that I have been at great expenſe and pains to execute a work the firſt of its kind that ever was attempted on the continent of *North America*.

JOHN HENRY.

POETS CORNER.

The VANITY *of* WEALTH.

NO more thus, brooding o'er yon heap,
With avarice painful vigils keep;
Still unenjoy'd the present store,
Still endless sighs are breath'd for more.
O quit the shadow, catch the prize,
Which not all India's treasure buys!
To purchase heaven has gold the power?
Can gold remove the mortal hour?
In life, can love be bought with gold?
Are friendship's pleasures to be sold?
No, all that's worth a wish, a thought,
Fair virtue gives, unbrib'd, unbought.
Cease then on trash thy hopes to bind,
Let nobler views engage thy mind.
With science tread the wonderous way,
Or learn the muse's moral lay;
In social hours indulge thy soul,
Where mirth and temperance mix the bowl;
To virtuous love resign thy breast,
And be by blessing beauty blest'd.
Thus taste the feast by nature spread,
Ere youth, and all its joys, are fled;
Come taste, with me, the balm of life,
Secure from pomp, and wealth, and strife.
I boast whate'er for man was meant,
In health, and STELLA, and content;
And scorn, oh! let that scorn be thine,
Mere *things of clay*, that dig the mine.

To be SOLD, *for ready money, to the highest bidder, on* Monday *the 17th of* September, *at* Alexandria, *being* Fairfax *court day*,

SEVENTEEN valuable SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls. Among the number are three valuable forgemen, a sawer, a Collier, a blacksmith, a carpenter, a miller, and a baker. There will be sold, at the same time and place, a tract of land lying on *Pimmett's* run, near the falls of *Potowmack*, containing about 400 acres, settled with four tenements, two of which are well improved with buildings. There is a good deal of meadow ground on the run, and bending on the same for two miles, well watered and timbered. The above slaves and land are part of the estate of *John Ballendine*, and sold to satisfy a debt due to

4 HECTOR ROSS.

I HAVE lost out of my pocket, or had taken from me, a 5 l. treasury note, numbered 2059, having taken down the number of that, with others, at the time I received it, but omitted to enter, and do not know, the date. However, as I believe there were only two emissions of bills of that denomination, of so high a number, one *June* 8, 1757, and the other *October* 12, 1758, I conclude it to be of one of those dates, and request the favour of those to whom a bill of that number and value may be offered to make inquiry, and endeavour to trace its progress since the 31st of last month, when I received it, and did not miss it until the 9th instant, and to give intelligence of any discovery to me in *Caroline*, or to *Mr. Edmund Pendleton*. I will give a reward of 15 s. to any person that, having found the said bill, will restore it to

4 JOHN BURK.

For BRISTOL,

THE ship CÆSAR, *William Wood* commander, now lying in *Rappahannock* river, will take in tobacco, on liberty of consignment, to any merchant in *Bristol*, at 8 l. a tun. All Gentlemen inclined to ship are desired to deliver their notes, or orders, to *Mr. James Mills* or *Mr. George Lorimer* at *Urbanna*, *Mr. David Jameson* at *York*, *Mr. John Smith* at *Hanover* town, *Mr. John Glassell* at *Fredericksburg*, *Messr. Humphrey* and *John Hill*, or to the Captain on board.

FREDERICKSBURG fairs are altered, by a late act of Assembly, from *June* and *October*, to *May* and *September*. The ensuing fair will be on the 24th of the month, and on that, or the following day, the inhabitants, and neighbouring Gentlemen, propose giving a genteel purse for a horse race. Particulars will be advertised in this paper.

BLANDFORD, *August* 7, 1770.

AS I intend for *Britain* early in the spring, the management of the store kept by me at this place will be given up to *Mr. David Russell*, on the first of *September*, from whom the customers will meet with the same good treatment as formerly. In order to prevent disputes (as I shall necessarily be absent near twelve months) I request the favour of all who are indebted to the concern to come and settle their accounts between this and *Christmas*; and those whose debts have been of long standing, it is hoped, will either pay them off, or give bond, payable on demand, for their balances, which will prevent unnecessary trouble to themselves and

CHARLES DUNCAN.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 7 inches high, appears to have been worked, and is branded on the near buttock O. Posted, and appraised to 6 l.

1 JOHN MACLIN.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on* Thursday *the 27th of* September, *if fair, otherwise next fair day*,

THE valuable TRACT of LAND called *Tuleycomar's*, on *Pamunkey* river, in *King William* county, containing 600 acres of high land, and about 1000 acres of very valuable firm marsh, lying opposite to *Holt's*, which is a place much frequented by shipping, and within 2 or 300 yards of a fine landing on the said river to build. The place is capable of great improvements, and the situation is beautiful. One third of the purchase money to be paid in *April* next, and the remainder that time twelvemonth. A good title will be made to the purchaser, upon giving bond, and approved security, to the mortgagees.

6

THE executors of the late Colonel *Charles Carter* having very great reason to believe that his Majesty's assent to the last act of assembly, empowering them to sell a part of the testator's lands, held in fee simple, for the discharge of his debts and legacies, will be very soon obtained, in order for their confirming such sales, they hereby give notice that the lands upon *Broad* run and *Kettle* run, formerly advertised, will be exposed to sale at Captain *Nevil's*, in *Fauquier* county, on *Monday* the 1st of *October*. Note, the executors are compelled to demand ready money for the sales, or to make them upon a very short credit upon good security. 7 The EXECUTORS.

RUN away from *Stratford*, in *Westmoreland*, the 26th of *July* last, an indented servant man named THOMAS BENTLEY. He is an Englishman, about six feet high, wears his own hair, which is light brown, is pale faced, has an impudent way of talking, and is by profession a coachman. When he went away he had on an osnabrug coat, jacket, and breeches, the cuffs of the coat red linen. He carried with him white and brown thread stockings, two pair of shoes, one *English*, the other country made, a sailor's hat, bound with black worsted ferret, two shirts, and sundry other good clothes. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and conveys him to me, shall have 30 s. reward; if taken out of the colony 3 l. besides what the law allows.

PHILIP LUDWELL LEE.

Just arrived from AFRICA,

240 choice SLAVES

in the snow YANIMAREW, *Thomas Atkinson* master; the sale of which will begin at *Bermuda Hundred* on *Thursday* the 30th inst. and continue until all are sold.——Merchants notes, and orders, will be received.

CARTER & TRENT.

For SALE,

THE lease of a STORE and WAREHOUSE in *Petersburg*, extremely well situated for trade, being close to the tobacco warehouses, and convenient either for dry goods or wet. The terms may be known by applying to

6 WILLIAM BEATTIE.

On Tuesday *the 4th of* September *will be sold, at publick vendue*,

THE ship MOLLY, burthen about five hundred hogsheads, with her sails, rigging, tackle, and apparel, as she now lies in this harbour. She has good accommodation for passengers, and is a remarkable fast sailer. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with security, to

GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

NORFOLK, *August* 13, 1770.

LOST in ALBEMARLE county, leading towards *Hanover* town, a promissory note for 55 l. by *Rowland Pride* for *Joel Hill*, payable by Mr. *John Tabb*, in *October* General Court ensuing. This is therefore to forewarn the said Gentleman from paying the above to any person but myself, or my order; and likewise to forewarn any person from receiving the same.

HOLT RICHESON.

N. B. Any person sending the said note to me, in *King William* county, shall be sufficiently rewarded.

THERE is in the jail of *New Kent* a Negro man called SILL, who says he belongs to one *Abraham Smith*, not far from *Petersburg*, but cannot tell the name of the county. He is a young fellow, and though outlandish speaks pretty good *English*. The owner is desired to send for him, and pay charges, to

ROBERT CLEMENS WARREN.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Cumberland* county, two mulatto servant men, SAMUEL HOWELL, about 28 years old, well set, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; he is a sensible fellow and a good sawer. SIMON HOWELL, brother to *Samuel*, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a thin visage, and sharp chin. They went off in their common labouring dress, and took no other clothes with them that I can discover. They are both bound to 31 years of age, and no doubt will endeavour to pass for free. *Samuel* lately brought a suit for his freedom in the General Court, which was determined against him. Whoever delivers the said servants to me, about two miles from *Michaux's* ferry, shall receive a reward of 6 l. if taken in *Virginia*, and if out of the colony 10 l.

WADE NETHERLAND.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, about the middle of *May* last, a small gray horse, 4 years old last spring, about 4 feet 6 inches high, gallops very well, and branded on the shoulder and buttock S. He was bred in *Culpeper*. Whoever conveys him to me, in *King* and *Queen*, shall have 20 s. reward.

RICHARD TUNSTALL.

STOLEN, or STRAYED, from my plantation near *Williamsburg*, a dark bay mare, about 4 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, has a small star in her forehead, a white speck in one of her eyes, and branded on the near buttock with a dot. Whoever conveys the said mare to me shall have 20 s. reward.

GABRIEL MAUPIN.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a sorrel horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, appears to be very old, has a snip on his nose, some saddle spots, on the near buttock with a heart. Posted, and appraised to 3 l.

1 JOHN BARKSDILL.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a chestnut sorrel mare, with a star in her forehead, branded on the near shoulder W, and on the buttock M.

1 BENJAMIN POWELL.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a bay horse, about 4 feet 7 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, and branded on the near buttock IC. Posted, and appraised to 7 l.

1 HENRY ADKINS.

HANOVER town, JULY 25, 1770.

THE subscriber having discontinued the store kept by him in this town, requests all those who are indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately, by payment or otherwise. This advertisement, together with the indulgence he has already given, will, he hopes, save further application, as all those who do not comply with it may expect to have their accounts put into an attorney's hands, without other notice, or respect of persons. He has a quantity of goods, which he will sell on reasonable terms, for ready money or short credit.

Tf. JOHN SMITH.

RUN away from the subscriber, some time in the month of *January* last, a very likely Negro fellow named CÆSAR. He is about 30 years of age, near 6 feet high, straight and well made, of a yellow complexion; is a cunning smooth tongued sensible fellow, has a remarkable good countenance, and talks much, especially when in liquour, to which he is pretty much addicted. He carried with him several suits of clothes, but do not remember any except those he went off in, which were a blue frieze coat, a spotted flannel jacket, and buckskin breeches. Whoever apprehends the said slave, and delivers him to me, at *Petersburg*, shall receive 10 l. reward, if taken in this colony, and 20 l. if in any other.

Tf. NEIL BUCHANAN, sen.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, at* Halifax *courthouse, on the 20th of* September *next, being court day*,

A TRACT of land in said county, lying upon the branches of *Dan* river, whereon *John M'Michael* formerly lived, containing upwards of 800 acres. There are several improvements upon it, in particular a very good grist mill; or might be made so, at a small expense. The soil of the land is good, either for corn or tobacco. The time of payment will be agreed on at the day of sale.

4 NEIL BUCHANAN, sen.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, by virtue of a deed of trust, on* Friday *the 7th of* September *next, at the plantation of* William Simmons, *in* Northampton *county*, North Carolina,

THE said plantation, containing about 800 acres of land, lying upon *Roanoke* river, within nine miles of *Halifax* town, on which are all convenient houses for cropping, with cleared ground sufficient to work eight hands, and a valuable fishing place. At the same time will be sold, for ready money, the stocks of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep. On *Tuesday* the 11th of *September* will be sold at Mr. *Moses Myrick's*, in *Bute* county, a valuable tract of land in said county, adjoining the said *Myrick's*, containing 1360 acres; and on *Saturday* the 15th of *September* will be sold at Mr. *Thomas Person's*, in *Granville* county, a tract of land adjoining the said *Person's* land, containing 700 acres. Credit will be allowed the purchasers of the above lands until the 10th day of *April* next, upon bond, with approved security, being given to the subscribers, who will attend at the different places upon the above mentioned days, if fair; if not, first fair day. On *Wednesday* the 10th of *October* next will be exposed to sale, at the plantation in *Surry* county whereon the above *William Simmons* now lives, the said plantation, lying within three miles of *Cabin Point*, containing 1200 acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, and all other necessary outhouses, thereon, a good stream of water, on which is a grist mill, a large quantity of meadow land, and exceeding good peach and apple orchards; and at the same time will be sold the whole stock of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, with all the plantation utensils, and three very good stills of different sizes. The time of payment for the land, and entry thereon, will be made known at the day of sale. Credit will be given the purchasers of the stocks, for all sums above 40 s. until the 10th day of *April* next, upon bond and security being given to

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CABIN POINT, *July* 27*th*, 1770. JAMES BELSCHES. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Pursuant to an act of Assembly, on Monday *the 8th of* October *next, will be exposed for sale, on the premises*,

TWO thousand seven hundred and forty acres of LAND, belonging to the estate of WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, Esq; deceased, lying in the county of *Middlesex*, on the rivers *Rappahannock* and *Pianketank*. The land will be laid off in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the remainder, on giving bond, with approved security, to

Tf RALPH WORMELEY, WILL. CHURCHILL, PHIL. L. GRYMES, } Trustees.

N. B. The trustees may be treated with at any time before the day of sale, at their respective dwelling-houses, in the county aforesaid.

The subscriber would sell, or exchange for back lands,

SIX thousand acres of exceeding fine GRAIN LAND, in the county of *Surry*, contiguous to *Cabin Point*, a place of great trade, on which is a dwelling-house 40 by 18, with all necessary outhouses, also a mill worth annually 100 l. Any person inclinable to purchase, or exchange, may see the land by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

Tf CHARLES HARRISON.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, situated in *Nansemond* county, distance from *Suffolk* seven miles, from *Norfolk* twenty seven. It contains 179 acres, one third of which is not yet cleared, has on it a very good two story brick house, with outhouses proper. Any one inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to *James Murdaugh* in *Nansemond*, or *Bryan Crosbie* in *Portsmouth*.

Tf

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after. —— *,* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.